

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 17, 1791.

M A D R I D, November 15.

OUR fears of a war with the Moors are happily on the point of being dispelled, as, owing to the reiterated advances of the emperor of Morocco, peace between him and our court is nearly, if not quite, concluded. Concessions will be made on both sides, and the present from Spain, which was formerly but 200,000 pistoles (and not 500,000, as was reported) is to be increased.

Dec. 9. The court, which returned the 6th of this month from the Escorial to this capital, has finished with Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britanick ambassador, all which remained to be regulated, to efface the traces of the late differences; and they have verbally agreed to disarm on both sides. They have already begun to disarm at Cadix, where only twelve vessels and some few frigates will remain armed, and two ships of the line will set off for the South Sea.

P A R I S, December 7.

Amongst the strongest influences on the fluctuation of popular opinion, may be reckoned the change of sentiment which has taken place with respect to M. de la Fayette. At one time the idol of the people, he is now the object of suspicion with many; and suspicion, in certain situations, is nearly equivalent to hatred. — Of this the marquis has experienced a recent instance.

He was attacked on Tuesday last by eight men armed, when accompanied by only two of his guards-de-corp. — The latter were fortunately armed with pistols, by the discharge of which two of the assailants were wounded, after a short contest; these, with two others, were taken; the rest saved themselves by flight.

The (*ci-devant*) marquis has escaped unhurt, but when the disgust is general, such an act of outrage is, perhaps, less dangerous in its effect, than in its example.

Dec. 30. The nosegay women of the environs of the Palace-Royal went to the king this morning, to present a picture to him, in which there is a portrait of his majesty, crowned by the people; at the top of the picture these words are engraved, "The vows of the people;" and at the bottom, the following motto, "Those who are their people's fathers and protectors may depend on their love."

The address was full of expressions of loyalty and affection, both to the king and queen; and his majesty condescended to ask the names of those who brought it up.

It is certainly true that a courier arrived from Rome this morning, and has brought the pope's formal adhesion. Thus to-morrow we may hope to see the people of the church finish the year by loyally taking their civic oath.

L O N D O N, December 6.

Westminster-Hall, court of Exchequer.

THE KING VERSUS TIMSON.

A case of considerable importance to merchants and importers was tried on Friday last. The question [in the words of the lord chief baron] "lay within a nutshell," viz. Whether after a ship arrives in port, and has reported her cargo at the custom house, the separate articles of goods may be considered to be legally imported, and whether until they are landed upon the legal quays, the consignee is liable to pay the duties on the whole.

Mr. Timson, in March last, imported in the *Isabella*, from Bordeaux, a large quantity of brandy. The quays on board the ship took an account of it. Mr. Lorrimer, and Mr. Hallet the two officers, swore that a particular cask of brandy, when put into the lighter in order to be landed, contained 120 gallons. — Mr. Taylor, the landing gauger, proved that at the time of landing, that particular cask at the quays, it contained only 31 gallons of brandy, with intent to defraud the point of law.

Mr. Ross, for the defendant, called two witnesses, who proved that the cask was injured in the lighter, and had actually lost the quantity of brandy by leakage. He contended, with great ability, that goods and merchandise were not legally imported until the actual landing on the quays.

The chief baron divided the question into a matter of law. The fact, he observed, was plain. The law he apprehended, must be determined by another jurisdiction.

The jury retired for two hours, and having taken the fact and the law under their serious consideration, came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Extracts of a letter from Florence, December 3.

The troubles which have for some time past afflicted these unfortunate provinces are at an end. The respective parts have at last returned to the obedience, and submitted to the emperor Leopold. The province of Namur was the first that detached itself from the union, and surrendered that being fortress to the Austrian forces, under the command of general Bender.

The Belgic army, upon this, retired from the posts they had occupied upon the banks of the Meuse, in two divisions, towards Brussels and Mons. The congress, finding it in vain to resist any longer, withdrew, and the states gave up the city of Brussels, upon being summoned by marshal Bender. The remains of the Belgic army, consisting of about 8000 or 9000 men, arrived at Ghent on the 2d, in great confusion, and the states of Ghent submitted yesterday. The whole counter revolution has been effected with the loss of but very few men on either side. All that were left of the Brabant army, have been disbanded, and paid one month's pay. — Thus all is now settled in the Netherlands, and nothing is heard but *LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR LEOPOLD*.

Assignats — The counterfeits of France seem to have intended an immediate harvest, before even currency had made men suspicious of this paper. Thirty-six people have been at once apprehended.

According to the new constitution in France, the bishops and higher dignitaries have been stripped, without mercy, of their over-grown livings; but the incomes of the inferior and officiating clergy have been raised. The former measure, without the latter, would have brought a load of odium on the assembly; but by the latter they have secured an immense majority of the clergy on their side.

Saturday at eleven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, one of the travelling messengers, arrived post at the duke of Leeds's office, White-Hall, from Madrid, with the exchanged ratification of the convention with Spain: he was only eleven days on his journey.

It may be useful to many of our readers to know that one of the most simple and efficacious remedies for a sore throat, is a gargle made with a strong decoction of carrots, which very soon removes all inflammation and soreness.

Jan. 6. An evening paper says, the king of Sardinia has certainly intimated to the count d'Artois, that he ought forthwith to return to France, and not by his contumacy reduce himself and his family to ruin. Much disquiet has been excited among the fugitives at Turin by this intimation; and the result is that his majesty, in a conversation with the prince de Condé, said, that they behaved disrespectfully to him, and expected that they should quit his dominions. The burthen of their maintenance has, perhaps more than any other motive, occasioned this resolution; and there is no doubt but they will make their submissions and return.

Prince Radzivil, of Poland, who died in November last, was the richest individual in Europe. His nephew, Dominus, succeeded to all his real estates, consisting of many entire towns and villages.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Count Florida Blanca, of whom the public have lately heard so much, is descended from a noble family in Spain; and was sent as ambassador to Rome by the father of the present king of Spain. He was removed from thence by him to become minister for foreign affairs.

It has been generally understood, that he was ever extremely averse to hostile measures with England, thinking, like a wise and honest minister, how little is ever procured by the most successful war, but increase of taxes, and decrease of population and of commerce. He appears to be a man of great humanity; by his very earnest desire to save the life of the man who attempted to assassinate him; and the *Censo Espanol*, or register of the inhabitants of Spain, published at Madrid in 4to. in 1787, by order of the king, shews him to be extremely attentive to the interest of his country.

This register is written with great exactness, and comprehends not only the number of persons in each district of Spain, but the age, sex, situation, occupation, &c. of them. By this book it appears that Spain, in 1787, contained ten millions and a half of inhabitants, and that its population had increased upwards of one million in eighteen years.

A register on this plan appears to be a desideratum in this, as in all the other countries of Europe. Singular articles extracted from a letter, dated Vienna, December 15.

According to letters from Constantinople, the people of that capital, we know not by what means, have been informed of the French revolution.

They are no longer satisfied with their present government; they assemble in crowds, talk loud, and make comparisons which are necessarily to the disadvantage of absolute despotism.

The governor has caused severe ordinances to be published against all who, by speaking or acting, shall disturb the public peace.

An attempt was made to arrest a Mussulman, bold enough to have said to the people assembled round him: "We shall always be more and more unhappy, if we leave to the Sultan any power but the power of doing good, and if we present our heads to his caprices, and those of his ministers."

The spies of government, with whom the city swarms, having informed against him, the orator was

seized by the guard; on which, addressing himself to his auditors, he cried with a loud voice — "Ah, surely Frenchmen would not have suffered a citizen to be thus unjustly carried off from the midst of them!"

The exclamation produced its effect. The people compelled the guard to release the prisoner, conducted him in triumph to his house, and fixed over his door the following inscription: *THIS HOUSE IS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE*.

This scene was acted on the 5th of November, and when the above account came away the inscription still remained over the door of the patriotic Mussulman, without government having thought proper to institute any inquiry respecting the author. — Extraordinary meetings of the Divan were daily held, and the resolution to be taken in such critical circumstances was anxiously expected.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, December 1.

"In a grand Divan held last night at the grand seignior's Mosque, it was debated and agreed, that in the present situation of public affairs, peace is absolutely necessary in the deranged state of the Ottoman empire. Couriers have been accordingly ordered to be ready to set off for Vienna, Madrid, and London, those courts being most particularly engaged to bring about a pacification with the empress of Russia, who, being relieved on the side of Finland, is now pouring her whole force into the heart of our European territories, and in a high tone threatens much. On the side of Asia, we hear nothing but disorder, occasioned by the mode of recruiting, which is more arbitrary than ever from the necessity of the times."

Advice has been received in town from Madras, by means of the *Victoria*, a Genoese ship, which mentions, that Tippoo had continued before the lines of the Rajah of Travancore, from the 29th of December, 1789, when he stormed and was repulsed, till the beginning of May last, when he began to make such preparations and approaches, as indicated a renewal of the attack.

The Madras forces, to the number of 19,000 men, with a fine train of artillery, had then taken the field, for the purpose of entering Tippoo's country to the southward, while the Bombay army, with 10,000 Mahratta horse, were to attack the western frontiers, and the Bengal and Nizam troops were to make a diversion to the northward.

Tippoo, finding by what active assistance the Rajah was to be supported, had already begun to make time overtures for a peace, which, it was supposed, would not be attended to, till the advance of our army might induce him to conclude one upon terms very favourable to our ally.

K I N G S T O N, December 29.

By the arrival of the *Betsy* yesterday evening from London, we learn, that there were sixty-four pendants flying at Spithead, of which fifty sail were of the line, and had in all fifty thousand seamen on board.

The sudden appearance of peace had occasioned great murmur in the kingdom, which it is feared would increase until the meeting of parliament, when it was hoped their expectations would be satisfied in respect to the advantages the nation might reap from the supposed concession on the part of Spain.

Every corner of the streets in London, and our ports, as well as all turn-pikes on the post-roads, had hand-bills posted up with the inscription —

"NO WAR! NO PITT!"

None of the ships of war were ordered to be paid off, nor was it expected they would until a full explanation was obtained, and ample security given for the performance of such compensation as Spain might offer to Great-Britain.

The general voice, when the *Betsy* sailed, seemed to pay very little regard to the tenor of the convention — the clamour set forth, that Great-Britain has been amused for six months past with such trifling promises as appear derogatory on the part of England to pay any regard to them, as in the end *nothing may be done*.

Jan. 1. By the late arrivals we learn, that to hurt are a number of people in and about London, in consequence of the convention with Spain, that bonfires have been made, and the minister burnt in effigy.

Among other questions put into the mouth of John Bull, by the hirclings of opposition, is this — If we don't go to war, pray why have we been at all this enormous expense? The reply to this is obvious. Don't form your judgment until you are master of both sides of the question. Hear what the minister has to say. He has, since the year 1782, conducted himself to your fullest satisfaction, and there can be no doubt of his justifying the line of conduct he has taken in the most simple manner.

N E W - Y O R K, March 2.

The following important European articles are received via Charleston, S. C.

PARIS, Dec. 3. You may be assured that some dreadful blow is about to be struck in this distracted country! Germany has sent to the very gates of France, her slaves to give shackles to the deluded Flemings!

Bardine is recruiting her land forces with the greatest expedition! Spain seems to have made peace with Britain, that the might the more effectually disturb the repose of France; her cabinet was never more busy, nor more mysterious; she continues to increase her army to the war establishment, and the best understanding prevails between her and Portugal, where the same extraordinary movements are taking place; where all is equally mysterious; where the naval forces are on a formidable footing; and where, in short, the unusual exertions wear every appearance of some important event. To give strength to this bold assertion, I send the address of the people of Allania to the national assembly, as it was read at the bar last Saturday evening—"Placed on the frontiers of the kingdom, we have every thing to fear from the enemies of our new and glorious constitution; we expect ere long to see our foes in arms; but we shall receive them as freemen should slaves; we are ready to shed our blood in the cause of liberty. We are sixty thousand strong, and an overmatch for millions in the pay of despotism! We request twenty thousand muskets, bayonets, hangers, and cartridge boxes, with six hundred thousand cartridges."

ANNAPOLIS, March 17. APPOINTMENTS.

Pursuant to the powers vested in the president of the United States, by the act, entitled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, imported from abroad," &c. he has thought proper to divide the United States into fourteen districts, and to nominate the following supervisors to each respectively:

For the district of New-Hampshire, Joshua Wentworth.

Do. Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gorham.
Do. Rhode-Island, &c. John S. Dexter.
Do. Connecticut, John Chester.
Do. Vermont, Noah Smith.
Do. New-York, W. S. Smith.
Do. New-Jersey, Aaron Dunham.
Do. Pennsylvania, George Clymer.
Do. Delaware, Henry Latimer.
Do. Maryland, George Gale.
Do. Virginia, Edward Carrington.
Do. North-Carolina, William Polk.
Do. South-Carolina, Daniel Stevens.
Do. Georgia, John Matthews.

The president of the United States hath also been pleased to make the following appointments:

Nathaniel Chipman, judge of the district of Vermont.

Stephen Jacobs, United States attorney for Vermont.

Lewis R. Morris, Marshal for do.

Stephen Keyes, collector for the port of Albburgh, in the state of Vermont.

To all of which nominations the senate of the United States did advise and consent.

AMENDMENTS

To the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, to be proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

THAT the congress shall, either by declaring the superior or supreme common law court of the state to be the court, or by creating a new court for the purpose, establish a general judicial court in each state, the judges whereof shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, and without any other limitation whatsoever, and shall be appointed and commissioned by the state, and shall receive their compensations from the United States only, and the compensations shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The number of judges of the general judicial court in a state, unless the same should be altered by the consent of the congress and the legislature of the state, shall be in the proportion of one judge for every persons in the state, according to the enumeration for apportioning the representatives among the several states—but there shall always be at least three judges in each state.

The general judicial court shall, in all cases to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, have original jurisdiction, either exclusively or concurrently with other courts in the respective states, and otherwise regulated as the congress shall prescribe; and in cases where the judicial power is reserved to the several states, as the legislature of each state shall prescribe, but shall have, and exclusively, immediate appellate jurisdiction in all cases, from every other court within the state, under such limitations, exceptions and regulations; however, as shall be made with the consent of the congress, and the legislature of the state; there may, notwithstanding, be in each state a court of appeals or errors in the last resort, under the authority of the state, from the general judicial court, in cases and on questions only where the supreme court of the United States hath not appellate jurisdiction from the general judicial court.

The congress may provide that the judges of the general judicial court shall hold circuit courts within the state; and the legislature of the state may, in addition to the times and places to be assigned by the congress for holding the general judicial court, or the circuit courts, assign other times and places.

The congress may determine the number of judges which shall be a quorum to hold a general judicial court, or a circuit court, in each respective state.

The congress may, in the cases to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, and the legislature of the state may, in the other cases, regulate the fees and proceedings in the several courts, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, within the state.

The ministerial officers of the general judicial court shall be appointed and commissioned in such manner as the legislature of the state shall prescribe.

All writs, issuing out of the general judicial court, shall be in the name of the judges thereof.

The judges of the general judicial court may be impeached by the house of representatives of the United States, and also by the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

The impeachment shall not be tried by the senate of the United States, or by any judicature under the authority of the state, but the congress shall, by law, establish a court to be held in each state for the trial of such impeachments, to consist only of senators of the United States, judges of the supreme court of the United States, and judges of general judicial courts. The trial shall be in the state where the person impeached shall reside, and every law, designating the judges of a court for the trial of impeachments, shall be passed previous to the impeachment, and the designation shall be, not by naming the persons, but by describing the offices, the persons in which offices for the time being, and elected or appointed previous to the impeachment, shall be the judges; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the judges present.

Judgments by the courts so to be established for the trial of impeachments shall not extend further than is provided by the constitution of the United States in cases of impeachments, and the party, nevertheless, to be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

In every state where the congress shall declare the superior or supreme common law court to be the general judicial court, the judges shall, by force of their appointments as judges of the superior or supreme common law court, become judges of the superior or supreme common law court; and all the powers and duties of the judges of the superior or supreme common law court, either by the constitution or the laws of the state, shall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the establishment of the general judicial courts the congress shall deem proper to discontinue any of the district courts of the United States, the judges of the courts so discontinued shall thereupon, by force of their appointments as district judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, and shall continue to receive their compensations as theretofore established.

The judges of the supreme or superior common law courts, and the district judges, may, on the first establishment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithstanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, but as vacancies happen they shall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well ministerial as judicial, in the administration of justice under the authority of a state, shall also be held to execute their respective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and in addition to the duties assigned to them by the laws of the state, the congress may assign to them such farther duties as they shall deem proper for that purpose.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT fixing the time for the next annual meeting of congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next the first annual meeting of congress shall be on the fourth Monday in October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March the 2d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscriptions to the stock of the bank of the United States, as provided by the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, shall not be opened until the first Monday in July next.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the first payment as by the said act is directed to be in the six per cent. certificates of the United States, may be deferred until the first Monday in January next.

And be it further enacted, That no person, corporation, or body politic, except in behalf of the United States, shall, for the space of three months after the said first Monday in July next, subscribe in any one day for more than thirty shares.

And be it further enacted, That every subscriber shall, at the time of subscribing, pay into the hands of the persons who shall be appointed to receive the same, the specie proportion required by the said act to be then paid: And if any such subscriber shall fail to make any of the future payments, he shall forfeit the sum so by him first paid, for the use of the corporation.

And be it further enacted, That such part of the public debt, including the assumed debt, as is funded at an interest of three per cent. may be paid to the bank, in like manner with the debt funded at six per cent. computing the value of the former at one half the value of the latter, and referring to the subscribers who

shall have paid three per cent. stock, the privilege of redeeming the same with six per cent. stock, at an above rate of computation, at any time before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, unless the three per cent. stock shall have been previously disposed of by the directors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 2d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT relative to the six-dollar of Denmark.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as hath rated the six-dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that this repeal shall be deemed to operate in respect to all duties which have already arisen or accrued, as well as to such as shall hereafter arise or accrue.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of effecting a recognition of the treaty of the United States with the new emporia of Morocco, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the monies which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, entitled, An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits beyond those which would have arisen by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States; and the president is hereby authorized to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the fund established for the above-mentioned appropriation is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid, and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

On THURSDAY the 24th day of April next, at the late dwelling plantation of CALEB BURGESS, on South River,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a variety of Household and kitchen FURNITURE, two pair of HAND MILL-STONES, one Schooner VESSEL, with all her furniture and apparel, one yoke of OXEN, three CARTS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; all which will be sold on nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good approved security.

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administrator.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

ALL those that have claims against the ESTATE of CALEB BURGESS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, as speedily as possible, that they may be discharged, and all who are in anywise indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to SUSANNA BURGESS, Administrator.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.
South River, March 16, 1791.

Red Clover Seed,
SOLD BY
JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,
MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.
And by JACOB HUSK,
ANNAPOLIS.
Baltimore, March 9, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.
THE sale of Newington Rope-Walk, which was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will commence at Mr. Mann's tavern on Saturday the second day of April next, at twelve o'clock: containing about fifty-two acres of land, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the same. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a lot of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for 21 years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every 21 years.

MARY McCULLOCH, Ex'r.
C. STEUART, } Executors
J. McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick

Wanted to Purchase,

SIXTY or SEVENTY NEGROES,
from the age of eleven years to sixteen or seventeen, for which ready CASH will be given. Any person that has any to dispose of, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWACHEM, on board the ship Mary, at Baltimore, who expects to sail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next. Any negroes that are tradesmen will be preferred.

He has Forty-Four SALES of

EXCELLENT COTTON,

From the Spanish Main, put up in Hides, for SALE.
March 13, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain CHARLES JORDAN, deceased, on the first day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon he formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying in Saint Mary's county, near Llewellyn's warehouse, on twelve months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES KILGOUR, Attorney in fact for
ANNE JORDAN, Executrix.
February 28, 1791.

JACKS.

ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the
KNIGHT of MALTA,
From the Island of MALTA.

WILL stand at MOUNT VERNON, and cover for **EIGHT DOLLARS** (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-Pence Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.
March 5, 1791.

The TRUSTEES of the Lower-Marlborough Academy.

BEGET to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress.—They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. McCORMACK, this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of distinguished character, not only for his literary acquirements, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assure, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the LATIN and GREEK Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadelphia college, for POVA GUINAR per annum, and genteel board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and situated, that the youth will not be liable to their retention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements.

Signed by order of the board

THO. HARWOOD, 3d Sec'y.
Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

NOTICE

Whereby given, that the commissioners of the fund for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March next, and continue open for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear and decide of all petitions, and any thing that themselves interested.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the
commissioners of the tax for Anne-
Arundel county.

February 7, 1791.

DOMERISS, March 2, 1791.

WAS committed to the district goal of DOMERISS, as a runaway, a negro man named FRANK, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very well made, and likely; he says he belongs to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, if not he will be sold on the first Monday in May next for his prison fees, and other charges.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Keeper
of the said Goal.

Sotterley, March 6, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 10th of last month, a likely young negro man named JOE, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, of snabrig shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him so that I may get him again, shall be paid **EIGHT DOLLARS**.

GEORGE PLATER.

Calvert County, February 25, 1791.

On **TUESDAY**, the 20th of MARCH next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for SALE, for ready money, at the late dwelling of ALEXANDER FRAISER, Esquire,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, household furniture, plantation utensils, and a valuable library of books.

All and every person having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in properly attested without delay.

PETER EMERSON, Attorney for
JOHN A. FRAISER, Administrator.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be **SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE**, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued at the instance of the State of Maryland, and to me directed, will be **EXPOSED TO SALE, at BELLE-AIR**, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday in March next,

A TRACT of LAND the property of SAMUEL GROOME OSBORN, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county, whereon DANIEL BAYLIS now lives, containing 101 1/2 acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the State of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esquire, deceased, a tract of land called NORRIS CHANCE, containing 362 acres, and part of one other tract called BURR, containing for the said part 224 acres, lying within two miles of Belle-Air, and well improved.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the same day, and to be sold for CASH only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of
Harford county.

February 8, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be **SOLD, for CASH**,

A valuable FARM, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paved in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in a corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at **PRIVATE SALE** till the 1st day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. Joshua DORRIS, the present occupier, will show the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be **EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE**, on Tuesday the 22d day of this instant, on the premises, for ready cash only.

PART of a tract of LAND called MOREHOUSE GENEROSITY, supposed to contain one hundred and thirty-five acres; and DORSEY'S ADDITION TO THOMAS'S LOT, fifteen acres; seized and taken as the property of BISH Ridgely, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due Charles Worthington's administrators, for the use of Samuel Worthington.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

March 1, 1791.

To be **SOLD, LEASED** for a Term of Years, or **RENTED** by the Year,

ONE whole lot of GROUND, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings, a large and commodious tan yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given on the 1st of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessaries for carrying on the business to advantage.

February 23, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testator's will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or to the estate of JAMES FOOTELL, or JOSEPH EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of CARROLLSBURG and CHANEY'S PLANTATION, in the said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 18, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disguised by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 13th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in goal, so that the owner may get her, shall receive **THREE POUNDS**, and if brought home the above **REWARD**.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

A Stray HORSE,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black, twelve hands high, a small white spot on his rump, about four years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES SMITH.

Annapolis February 2, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosure, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be proceeded with the strict rigour of the law.

JOHN BROCKE, jun.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer"; if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of"; if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years, or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____ the stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest." If not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER, When made in person.

I _____, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER, By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I _____, by virtue of a power of attorney from _____ the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER, By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I _____, by virtue of a power from _____, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

Bills for Cash.

Loan-Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1791.

BILLS drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, on either of the Banks of North-America, or New-York, may be had of

THOMAS HARWOOD,
Commissioner of Loans.

To be SOLD, A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messrs WALLACE and MORGAN.

Dec. 9, 1780. JOSEPH DOWSON.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

February 4, 1791.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, quabrig shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive.
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Perry, and Corner the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the Dock house, where he is now opening.

A Neat and General Assortment of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Cloths,	Table Cloths,
Calimenes,	Bed-Ticks,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coatings,	Red-Bonnets,
Cardinals,	Cheeks, 1 and yard wide,
Halfstiches,	Cotton Stripes,
Knap Cottons,	7-8 and yard wide Linens,
Flannels,	Ink-Powder,
Boizes,	Snuff,
Welsh Plains,	Ladies fashionable Bowers, and Gentlemen's Fur Hats,
Duffel Blankets,	Coarse ditto,
Durants,	Fashionable Coat & Val Raisons,
Calimancoes,	Imperial ditto,
Jones Spinning,	Tapes,
Moreens,	Bindings,
Wildboars,	Thread,
Crapes,	Edging and Bobbing,
Mullins of all sorts,	Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,	Silk and Cotton Paste ditto,
Royal Ribbs,	Ladies Gloves,
Thicket,	Gentlemen's Better ditto,
Satinets,	Best Philadelphia Common Stuff Shoes,
Jeans,	Ironmongery,
Fustians,	Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
Corduroys,	
Black Princess Stuff,	
Cottons and Calicoes,	
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,	
Cotton and Green Handkerchiefs,	

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O, — a few

Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to fix and bound the head of CARTER'S Creek, and the ancient line of CARTER BENNETT, from thence to HOLLAND ADDITION, and to bound the same and HOLLAND ADDITION; and my part of CARTER BENNETT, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

March 1, 1791. F. SCRIVENER.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price Ten Shillings,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,
Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep. And with a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets. All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AVACHEL YATES, late of the City of Annapolis, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

JOSHUA YATES, Executor.

February 21, 1791.

Annapolis: Printed by Bradrick and Samuel Green.